

**Security Council**

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**Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)****Note verbale dated 1 May 2008 from the Permanent Mission of
Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of
the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to submit herewith the national report of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 1 May 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: Russian]

National report of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

This national report was prepared in pursuance of decision No. 06/15-314 of 9 March 2007 of the Cabinet of Ministers designating the State inspection agency Sanoatkontekhnazorat as the focal point for the implementation of the Security Council resolution and for sanctions against Iran, as well as for the preparation of the national reports of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As regards the use of atomic energy, the Republic of Uzbekistan complies with the rules of international law and is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), to which it acceded as a non-nuclear country and under which it is working to promote the non-proliferation regime. After joining the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), on 8 October 1994 the Republic of Uzbekistan signed the Agreement between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards in connection with the NPT.

In order to enhance the system of monitoring and control over activity involving the use of atomic energy, the Republic of Uzbekistan also signed the Protocol Additional to the Safeguards Agreement, under which it grants additional access for international inspections of facilities of interest to IAEA.

The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material entered into force for Uzbekistan in 1998, and in January 2004 Uzbekistan signed the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources. Under the Convention and the Code, Uzbekistan is required to establish a system of physical protection to prevent illegal access to nuclear facilities and materials by unauthorized persons. In this connection, the United States Government has become a sponsor of the programme for the establishment of a system of physical protection at all facilities handling a significant amount of nuclear and radioactive material giving rise to specific concerns.

The appropriate legislative basis exists in the Republic of Uzbekistan for strengthening the system of monitoring and control of exports, imports and transport of various goods, equipment and technology, and allows the Republic of Uzbekistan to fulfil its obligations under Security Council resolution 1803 (2008).

Under the Act on licensing of certain types of activity and Decree No. 111 of 6 March 2004 of the Cabinet of Ministers, entities whose activities involve the use of nuclear and radioactive material are required to be licensed. In addition, article 22 of the Act on radiation security adopted by Decree No. 120-I of 31 August 2000 of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan requires licensees to monitor the safety of radioactive material. This is an additional means of monitoring the use, safety and transfer of nuclear and radioactive material.

Counter-terrorism cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign States, their law enforcement agencies and special services, and international organizations is based on the international agreements concluded by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Responsibility for coordinating the activities of State organs involved in combating terrorism and for ensuring that they work together to prevent, detect and suppress terrorist activity and to minimize its consequences is entrusted to the special services of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The system of export controls existing in the Republic of Uzbekistan is established in the Act on export controls adopted by Decree No. 659-P of 26 August 2004 of the Oliy Majlis and in Presidential Decree No. UP-1871 of 10 October 1997 on additional measures to stimulate the export of goods (works, services). It ensures the security of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the fulfilment of the Republic's international obligations regarding non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other weapons, by export control methods:

- Establishment of a procedure for the export of items subject to export controls; monitoring of the procedure for the export of items subject to export controls and of their use;
- Internal monitoring; international cooperation in export controls.

The items subject to export controls are goods, equipment, scientific and technical data, work and services, the results of intellectual activity (listed as items subject to export controls), which by virtue of their properties and features may contribute significantly to the creation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and bacteriological, including biological and toxin), their means of delivery (rockets and other technical devices capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction) and other types of weapons and military technology.

The Act of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the transport of special cargoes and military contingents, adopted by Decree No. 213-11 of 11 May 2001 of the Oliy Majlis, governs public arrangements to protect the interests and ensure the safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the transport of special cargoes and military contingents.

For the transport of weapons, military technology, military equipment and dangerous cargoes, the applicant must provide insurance and other financial guarantees and assume other obligations to prevent any harm to the lives and health of people, the environment and the security of the Republic of Uzbekistan in case of force majeure or inability to make the delivery as planned.

The airborne transport of special cargoes and military contingents uses established air routes (corridors) in accordance with the Air Traffic Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking into account the special conditions established in the Act.

Provision is also made for the airborne transport of radioactive and fissile material, and flights leaving Tashkent from Tashkent International Airport are subject to radiation monitoring.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is located at the crossroads of strategic routes between Europe, Russia and Asia. Hence the importance of preventing nuclear

smuggling through the Republic. Coverage of all possible locations for movements of contraband is complicated by the existence of almost 200 customs posts and border crossing points. It is naturally difficult to conduct simultaneous radiation monitoring at all points. It was therefore decided to give priority to providing modern radiation monitoring equipment at several of the most important points. These are primarily the border with Kazakhstan, where radioactive material may enter from Russia, and the border with Turkmenistan, where radioactive and fissile material may be transported to countries trying to obtain nuclear weapons, such as Iraq and Iran.

Vehicle radiation monitors have been deployed at the border of Uzbekistan with Kazakhstan (Gisht Kuprik customs complex), allowing 100 percent of all cars to be screened at the entrance to Kazakhstan and the exit from Uzbekistan. Because of the likelihood of radioactive material being transported to Middle East countries, equipment for radiation monitoring of personal vehicles and commercial trucks has also been deployed at the entrance to Turkmenistan (Alat customs complex).

There are 2,313 facilities in the Republic of Uzbekistan using radioactive substances and sources of ionizing radiation.

The staff (professionals) working at these facilities number 5,168.

As part of its surveillance activity, the Sanoatkontekhnazorat State inspection agency is working to improve protection measures and the regime for the non-proliferation of nuclear material and other radioactive substances. For example:

Since the Republic of Uzbekistan joined the IAEA Safeguards Agreement, it has done much to improve the accounting for and control of nuclear material at nuclear installations, the latest international experience is being used and a system has been set up for nuclear material accounting and control;

Work has been done to set up a mechanism for export/import control of dual-use materials, products and technology.

With the direct participation of the Sanoatkontekhnazorat State inspection agency at all nuclear installations and with financing and technical assistance from donor countries, the physical protection system has been modernized at all nuclear installations to prevent the diversion of nuclear material at reactor installations and enterprises using highly radioactive substances.

As part of the licensing procedure, the Sanoatkontekhnazorat State inspection agency and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan perform inspection functions at facilities using nuclear material and sources of ionizing radiation, by conducting comprehensive checks of the status of measures for the physical protection of nuclear material and of the highly active sources of ionizing radiation being used.

The State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has formulated a Protocol with common operational measures to be followed if a portal monitor is activated and there is a radiation alert.

In drafting the Protocol, every effort was made to create a system that uses existing trained staff, with minimal changes in existing work procedures.

In pursuance of the Executive Agreement between the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United States Department of Defense on

cooperation on border protection under the agreement on cooperation in the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and strengthening of defence and military ties, Presidential Decree No. GS-42 of 30 March 2005 was adopted on measures to implement the project on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In pursuance of this Decree, experts from the company Washington International Inc., working with the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, deployed radiation portal monitors (RPMs) at 20 traffic border points.

This work to equip 30 customs posts was provisionally divided into three phases. So far two phases of the work have been completed.

To date, in the first (November-December 2005) and second (March-July 2006) phases, the project executing agency, Washington International Inc., has deployed at 20 customs posts 72 units (16 train monitors, 26 vehicle monitors and 30 pedestrian portal monitors) produced by the Aspekt Centre (Dubna, Russia).

During the period of operation of the system of radiation monitoring, four cases of illegal transfer of radioactive material were recorded.

Work has begun on the third phase, in which it is planned to equip 11 customs posts with analog equipment, which will subsequently be included in a single radiation monitoring system. The radiation monitoring project is continuing.

The Ministry of External Economic Ties, Investments and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be guided by the provisions of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) on the strengthening of sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran and takes the resolution into account when considering export/import contracts for the delivery of specific goods.

The National Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan currently conducts transactions with an affiliate of the Bank Saderat in Tashkent on the money market to attract and invest funds in accordance with the National Bank's internal regulations. As at 25 March 2008, the National Bank system has no accounts opened for persons or entities listed in the annexes to the resolution.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is taking the necessary measures to implement the paragraphs of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) concerning the maintenance of international peace and security. The competent ministries of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been informed of the requests made in this resolution and have adopted the necessary measures to comply with them.